BEATER.

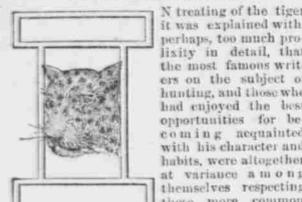
and got him by the arm, but, dropping him, it

## WILD BEASTS.

Ferocious Monarchs of the

BY DE. J. H. PORTER.

The Panther and the Leopard.



it was explained with, perhaps, too much prolixity in detail, that the most famous writers on the subject of hunting, and those who had enjoyed the best opportunities for becoming acquainted with his character and habits, were altogether at variance among themselves respecting those more common traits which would ap-

pear to be the most readily observed.

" was black, whilst the others were tan-colored | and tore his gun-bearer down, and a third, un-

In what is subsequently said of these ani- alcade led by Col. Campbell, and striking to Javanese panther being merely what is called | blood when he was killed. ently, as much by day as by night. \* \* Summer months, year after year, in the regions

unaccountable how it evades observation." panthers and leopards are, both in their bony structure and muscular systems, extremely ingly in all those characters which are more particularly related to their habits of life; ALL HAVING THE DILATABLE PUPIL OF THE

EYE, which enables them to see at night, the formidable fangs, powerful jaw, padded foot, and retractile claws of the great cats. Further, although their costs are differently marked, each of them has this common peculiarity with respect to color, namely, that diverse as it is in detail in their several skins, every one of these assimilates so well with the prevailing tints belonging to their surroundings, that they are enabled to conceal themselves in a manner which other animals of similar size would find to be impossible.

As this is not a formal scientific treatise upon to accomplate technical details, and we may presently turn to the purely descriptive zoology not exist in the southern part of Africa.

case of all predatory animals, we shall find, I this is not a very uncommon feat. when the evidence of the great hunters is Hitherto, in speaking of the animals which taken upon the panther's character, that Maj. | it was intended to describe, the panther alone

AND INVARIABLY BEATING A REFREAT that the charge of coward ice and the opinion that by unimpeachable testimony in the case of the tiger; that where he does not know beforehand that the chances are all against him, he frequently attacks without provocation, and it so happens that Maj. Leveson himself is one of courageous than the tiger; and although he offense and defense are scarcely inferior. When a large male panther takes to cattle-lifting or man-enting he is a more terrible scourge than the tiger, inasuruch as he is more daring and cunning." Maj. Forsyth, in his Highlands of Central India, describes a panther's depredations in the Sconi district, which, although by no means a solitary instance on the part of this naimal of wholesale murder, seems to possess certain features of intrepidity and determination which are unmatched in the records of destruction by wild beasts, except, indeed, by the deeds of that terrible ion whom Drummond tells of, and whom to bunt down and kill redozen African villages. This panther, Forsyth states, kitled, "incredible as it may seem, nearly a hundred persons before he was shot by a shekarric. He never ate the bodies, but merely lapped the blood from the throat; and his plan was either to steal into a house at night and strangle some sleeper on his bed, stilling all outcry with his deadly grip, or to climb into the high platforms from which watchers guard their fields from deer, and fusion. A say moments completed his deadly and that of the Sunderbuns are enough unlike ears, mingled with the wild shouts of the nawork; and ch was the devilish cunning he chard to the perfect that the leopard "-by which now feroclous beast. At this crisis I felt that

months unsuccessful. European sportsmen who went out, after hunting him in vain all day, would find his tracks close to the door of lent belief being that a taste of human blood of the body. exerts some mysterious power by which the nature of the beast is suddenly changed. No more does mental transformation thus occur | widely in temper and habits. Without considthan physical metamorphosis. Natural science ering here the Japanese and long-haired Perrejects both doctrines as impossible. A great sian forms, or the Cheetah, hunting-leopard, deal has been said upon the instantaneous and | who is "the least cat-like of the cats," it may radical alteration wrought in the great cats by be said that, whereas the panther is a bold, eudevouring a man, and it would be very easy to | terprising and fierce beast, the leopard is genbring forward a long array of authorities to show that it takes place. But, independently of the scientific objection to this theory, and of the fact that it always appears in the shape of a blank assertion, without a shadow of proof to support it, the phenomena which really take place can be accounted for without assaming any occult influence exerted by the ature of the subject extends, has never been ingestion of man's flesh or blood. In common with all animals, the first and most pressing necessity for the panther is food. Like all the carnivora, his powers are specialized for its procurement. Game supply is in the nature of

things uncertain, and so much so that, like the hunting-tiger, the panther is seldom fat. WHEN, HOWEVER, HE BEGINS TO DEVOUR MEN, A like disagreement of anthorities exists this practice is always continued, because in with reference to the panther's characteristic | his new haunts men are more easily come by, behavior on the more important occasions of and more easily caught and killed than antelife. Without occupying space with names and | lopes or deer. Then, also, the qualities which references, suffice it to say that there is but one | had hitherto been exercised unnoticed in the point upon which the testimony of those who | forest at once attain a terrible celebrity, and as have had any personal acquaintance with the | they seem unusual for the reason that they had panther is nearly unanimous, and this is, that been before unobserved, their existence is the animal possesses powers of offense nearly explained by theories manufactured to fit the equal with those which have been developed in occasion. To the Hindus or Hillmen, a manthe tiger; that he is in general a holder, more eater is an emissary of Siva, the Destroyer, or enterprising and aggressive animal than the an instrument of fate; an incarnation of some greater cat, and that when he takes to man- ancestral spirit, or nature demon, who, inspired eating, which is not infrequently the case, his | with preternatural malevolence and foresight, attacks are more difficult to guard against, and | roams the jungle with flaming eyes, and with the danger to life from his depredations is cor- the ghosts of his victims riding upon his head. When murderous wild beasts obtrude them-It is commonly supposed that the panther | selves upon the notice of civilized people their and leapard are specifically distinct forms. | conduct is otherwise explained. Man being This, however, is not true; the leopard is but a | the central object in nature, uniting in himvariety of the panther (or, as some naturalists | self the structural perfections distributed express it, both are varieties of the pard), and | through the class to which he belongs, and the animal which is called by this name in alone distinguished by the possession of a mind, America is not a punther at all. The same is all inferior creatures stand in awe of him, and likewise held by zoologists to be the fact with | if he is caten by some desperate and starving regard to the black or, as he is sometimes call- brute, the same goes mad over such an act of ed, the Javanese panther, and the snow leopard | sacrilege, and is henceforth unaccountable, and | when lying in ambush for monkeys-his favorof the Himalayas. The latter has been rarely | an exceptional creature, to whom ordinary laws | ite food met with, and but few specimens, even of its | do not apply. It is submitted that such is the skin, have been obtained; still, on structural sense, if not the language, of the doctrine of grounds, it is considered, like the ordinary institut in animals as expounded with referleopard of Asia and Africa, to be only a vari- ence to their innate fear of human beings. As cty, and this has been demonstrated to be the | a matter of practical fact, a panther charged Maj. Leveson and others have found cubs in open, and crippled him for life; another mountthe same litter, "one of which," as he says, | ed a tree in the face of Capt. Baldwin's rifles |

a snow leopard, though it roams about, appar- carnivorous creatures-hunting-cats, whose traits are thus described by W. N. Lockington : Even the shepherds who pass the whole of the | "These (the Carnivores) are beasts of prey, are \* 3 all flesh-eaters, = 5 and their organization it inhabits-that is to say, above the forests, is in accordance with their mode of life. Not where there is little or no cover- but only is their structure affected, but their menseldom see one. \* \* It is surprising and tal system as well shows the results of their Speaking generally, and without reference to are "the most carnivorous of the carnivora, his attack, anatomical details, which it is not here neces- formed to devour, with every offensive weapon sary to consider, it may be said that tigers, specialized to the utmost, are \* \* \* relatively to their size, the fiercest, strongest and most terrible of beasts." An outline of their special alike. They also resemble each other strik- structure has already been sketched, but we may add that besides the perfectly-a lapted eye, tooth, claw, foot and muscular apparatus, the highly-developed parts of the brain, in which the faculties of sense reside, or with which these are correlated, the simply formed stomach, and short digestive tract, with the large range of motion possessed by the fore-limbs, all manifest the complete accordance of their organization with the conditions of existence. Maj. Leveson sketches the following portrait of the panther, and as this is not a treatise on

"The panther," he observes, "is by far

THE LARGEST AND MOST POWERFUL OF THE THREE SPECIES," into which he erroneously supposed the Indian Felidæ, independently of the tiger and lion, to the leopard and panther, but a description of | be divided. "The animal," he continues, "frethe more salient features of their tempers, quently measures eight feet in length, from the habits and modes of life, it will be unnecessary | nose to the end of the tail. He has a welldefined bony ridge along the center of the skull for the attachment of the muscles of the neck, of the mnimals in question. Before doing so, which is not noticeable in the leopard or cheehowever, let it be understood that there is but | tab. The skin, which shines like silk, is of a rich | one true species of the pauther now extant, and | tawny or orange tan above, and white underthat this, whether found in Asia or Africa, is neath, marked on each side with seven lines of identical. The lions of these continents, though | rosets, each consisting of an assemblage of five | the animal marked down, the party started in presenting many transient variations, are now or six black spots, in the center of which the recognized to be the same in both, and such tawny or fulvous ground of the skin shows disalso is the fact with regard to those smaller re- tinetly, through the black. The extremities three or four miles," says the author, "we came lations of theirs, upon whose differences so much are marked with horseshoe-shaped or round has been written. It is true that an animal black spots. Few animals can surpass the panexists in Central Africa which is very little | ther in point of beauty, and none in elegance | known beyond the limits of this remote quar- or grace. His every motion is easy and flex- action we found that the panther had taken up ter of the world, and which is called by the | ile in the highest degree; he bounds among natives "nguinla," or maned leopard. Anders- the rocks and woods with an agility truly son, an excellent naturalist, describes it as "in amazing-now stealing along the ground with shape and color like the lion, but in most other | the silence of a snake, now crouching, with his respects totally distinct from him." Quoting forepaws extended and his head laid betwixt from Leslie, whom he credits with having, them, while his chequered tail twitches impa-"perhaps, more acquaintance with this subject | tiently, and his pale, gooseberry eyes glare misthan anyone else, he states that the aguinla chievously upon his unsuspecting victim." It cub is gray, light, and furry; \* \* the may be added to this description, that when half-grown one, gray also, but the spots are the panther fights at all, he does so with the rather faintly distinguishable. In the full- most reckless and desperate ferocity; while his grown one they are perfectly so, but very dirty | charge, which is made in a series of long, rapid | whilst in a whisper, scarcely to be heard, our and undefined. There is also the peculiar gray | bounds, is executed with such extreme rapidity | guide pointed out the exact bush in which the hog-mane." Drummond, who had also seen this | that famous shots have declared it to be like | enemy was said to be concealed. We divided ereature, remarks that Andersson's description | siming at a "yellow streak" to get a rifle to | the distance round it, and gradually closed in is exact. He has, according to his own account, bear upon him while advancing. If there is towards the center of attract on, till not more mistaken the ngulula for a lion, and he adds | any fixed degree in which the cat mammalia | than five or six yards separated us from the that, so far as his observation extends, it does | possess courage in their various groups, this has not yet been discovered. What was said of There is no need to discuss the subject of the tigers in this regard applies to the panther manuel leopard, and we may turn to his Asiatic also, and so far as the records of experience congener, and to the Indian panther as he ap- will carry us, though the latter is habitually pears in the literature of sport among large | braver than the former, yet he will often die game. Bearing in mind those qualities of like a cur, and without a struggle for life. mental constitution which were considered in | Capt. Shakspere and others have speared panrelation to the tiger, but which are true in the thers from the saddle, and with the leopard

Leveson's sweeping assertions are not sup- has been referred to. It has been said that ported by facts. "Panthers," he declares, "like | zoologists commonly regard them as varieties, all forest creatures, with very rare exceptions, but their specific difference is a mistake very are afraid of man, never voluntarily intruding | widely diffused and very generally accepted; so that it is worth while, in the interests of natural history, to consider the matter more at ugth. Capt. Baldwin (Large and Small Game of Bengal) places the leopard and pauther "dishe was uniformly non-aggressive is contradicted | tinetly apart." After referring to those differential characters which have been already noticed, he avers that "the shape of the head is so different as to have a specific value," and therefore settles the question. Besides this, he states that the ground color and markings of those writers referred to who admit that the | the animals are unlike, concluding his argupanther is bolder and more fierce than "the ment with the remark that he "never met striped monarch of the jungle." These are with an experienced Central Indian sportshis words: "The pauther, as a rule, is more | man" who supposed these creatures to be of the same species. It will be shown that many does not weigh half so much, his powers of great hunters have entertained contrary views, but it is only fair to add that, on the ground of his smaller size-"rarely exceeding seven feet in length and about 26 inches in hight at the shoulder," according to Levesou's measurements -his stouter frame, the lighter color of his skin, and his rounder head, both Hodgson and Sir Walter Elliott follow Baldwin in looking upon the leapard as a distinct species. On the other hand, G. P. Sanderson (Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India) maintains that "there is no more radical difference between the two animals than exists between torses and ponies, or large dogs and little ones " and that so far from the markings having any quired the combined fighting force of half a classificatory value, they vary with individuals. Andersson, Col. MacMaster, Capt. Shakspere, etc., have in their works all recorded, independently of each other, a like view, based on their own observations in Asia and Africa, in which countries Sir W. C. Harris says the animals in question "differ in no respect," There is no doubt that these latter writers are supported by scientific classification, resting

upon structural traits that cannot be quesdrag his victim from there. He was not to be ALL THE CAT MAMMALIA ARE VARIABLE balked of his prey; and when driven off from | in minor features. Lions differ greatly in size opposite side and secure another in the con- of mane. The hill-tiger, the tiger of the plains succession of short, savage roars broke upon my

attempts to find and shoot him were for many skin-marking is concerned, the South American jaguar (Felis onca) carries variation in this their tent in the morning. "It may be said particular to such an extreme that not only that this beast was a man-eater, and was there- are no two individuals of this species alike, but fore in every respect exceptional; the preva- | the same animal is different on opposite sides

Panthers and leopards, however much identified in conformation they may be, diverge erally the reverse. Both are arboreal, but the latter lives far more in trees than the former. and the reason for this is not only obvious, but in giving it we, most probably, render the true reason why the panther climbs less, the tiger more rarely ascends a tree, and the lion, so far as the present writer's knowledge of the literreported as climbing at all. Both he and the tiger are too long and too heavy to move about with any freedom in such a position. The panther, also, is physically unadapted to movement among boughs for the same reason, though not to the same extent. Neither of the greater cats find the game upon which they subsist in trees, and have, therefore, in the ordinary course of their lives, no reason for getting into them. With the panther it is not, however, exactly the same as with the lion and tiger. Like Oxenham's acquaintance, the Panama chief, he will "cat anything that has blood in it." For the most part he preys on deer and wild pigs. Not "the grim gray tusker," who sometimes slays the tiger himself, for he, as Capt. Shakspere says, "laughs at the panther." But to young pigs and their mothers he is very partial; likewise to dogs and porcupines, but especially to the entellus and other monkeys, This latter kind of game, with peacocks, peafowls, etc., naturally carries him aloft, and he is on this account, to some extent, an arboreal animal. As the leopard does not habitually pursue any but small animals and birds, and as many of the former either live in trees or take

BEAST has both the structural adaptation for climbing and the need to use this in the struggle for existence. "The leopard," says Maj. Leveson, 'is an admirable climber, and will often take to trees when pursued by a pack of dogs, or

case with regard to the black panther, since into the midst of Col. Barras's party in the tamarisk thickets on the banks of a torrential as it turned out, crippled for life, had taken wounded and unprovoked, leaped into the cav- vines in whose sides are hollows and caverus. had just time to open one pace outwards mals it therefore will be understood that the the earth a horse and his rider, fastened upon the lion and tiger, caring but little for the which the animal was moving almost carcommon varieties alone are referred to; the | the throat of the former, and was drinking his | vicinity of water, which he rarely drinks more | ried it past us. As it brushed my right leg, (though inaccurately)" a freak of nature," said | The personal appearance of animals of this of darkness, the panther seldom leaves his den literally stop itself by clasping Sanford's thigh of mutual benefit. Actually they are formed to be most met with usually in localities which | kind, and their general mode of life, possesses a | except at night. Then that harsh, measured, | in its extended jaws, bearing him down to the | for nothing else than the sake of lawlessness, are densely wooded, and the snow leopard, certain amount of interest. In the first place | conghing cry Baldwin describes is frequently | ground, where they lay for a moment in a close | and their members are offensively and defenplains, and of a dirty-white color, with faint yel- also, the distinguishing characters of those to what Gerard calls "a wild scream." From the shoulder of the animal, and with a steady all oath-bound to secrecy, often in the most lowish brown markings, having been but little larger groups into which zoologists have di- these solitudes the panther-bravest, most ad- push drove it right through the heart. Franks fantastic or repulsive manuer. In American studied on account of its shyness. "It is the | vided structurally related animals, More par | venturous and fiercest of the Felidae-departs | also fired at the same instant, so it would be | and European courts, in taking the oaths of rarest event," remarks Col. Markham, "to see | ticularly, however, panthers and leopards are on his nightly foray, either into the forest and difficult to say which of us actually caused the tiger"; and unless, like barbarians, we can to the touch." imagine the malign powers of nature to become predatory habits," The cats (Felidæ), which embodied, nothing conceivable is so deadly as

In order to illustrate the salient features which have been described as attaching to the



LEOPARD.

Hunting in the Murree jungle with two officers (Messrs, Sandford and Franks), and of course the usual tent-pitchers, grass-cutters, watercarriers, cooks, shekarries, beaters, etc., Col. Barras was roused from his sleep one night by 'the sound of furious roaring," and found that a panther had entered his camp and attempted to carry off a dog chained to the door of his tent. Everything having been arranged, and full force the next day, determined to bring back its skin. "After the usual hot march of upon the chief shiekarrie (the head huntsman), who was speedily to place us face to face with our hidden foe. On arriving at the scene of his quarters on a steep hillside, which was much more thickly covered with the cactus plant than usual. The top of the hill was flat, a s and devoid of cover. The last short rise up to this eminence was so steep that a line of beaters had drawn themselves up in tolerable safety all along the crest, prepared to burl showers of rocks and stones down the steep declivity should the panther assume an upward course. All, however, maintained at present an immovable attitude and a dead silence. bush, s c e Here, where we paused in circumspection, with every sense strained to the utmost, no sound struck upon the ear, nor did a leaf so much as quiver a warning to the eye. But, though invisible to us, we felt sure that the animal was aware of our approach, and that its eyes were doubtless fixed upon

US AS IT CROUCHED FOR THE SPRING." The animal could not be started, however, and Col. Barras continues, "Whilst we were discussing various ideas, my dog-keeper asked permission to ascend the slope of the amphitheater on which we were standing, that he might join the line of beaters on the ridge above. Ibrmission was accorded to him, but he was strictly enjoined to make a circuit outside of the tract of bushes, to enter which would have been dangerous. He had not gone many yards however, when, with true native perversity, he struck well into the middle of the cover, and stumbled right upon the panther, which to his no small dismay sprang from a bush that was only a few feet in front of him. " " The brute suddenly appeared before us, going at a great rate through the underbrush. As it flashed across small open spaces, we all took snap-shots, \* \* \* as it strode along the hillside, and then vanished into a deep ravine." Only one way of hunting it now remained; the same as is adopted in case of the tiger under like circumstances; namely, to occupy positions in which the rifles could command the approaches, and drive the game by a line of beaters. Preparations having been made, the signal was given, and "the perfect stillness was instantly replaced by a wild shricking, a rushing sound of falling rocks, and a waving about of people and bushes, as though the whole mountain were commencing to slide into the valley beneath. No panther could withstand such a pressing invitation to move as this was, and our friend accordingly started at full gallop for other quarters," but without giving a fair shot. Presently it was reported that the game had taken shelter in a clump of cactus on the flat top of the declivity. Ascending to this, it was agreed that while messengers were dispatched for rockets with which to dislodge the brute from its thorny defenses, the party should lunch; so the tiffin basket was "placed by the shady side of the panther's bower, \* For a few minutes we sat quite still. \* \* \* Then it occurred to us to try and peer through into the center of the mass, to see if we could make out anything of its present occupant. s s Not seeing anything, my thoughts turned naturally to the tiflin basket. There it stood, just on the other side of Sanford. I stretched across him to reach it with my right one end of a village would hurry round to the and color, as well as in length and luxuriance hand, and had just grasped the handle, when a

he means both panther and leopard—"is very my hat would probably do more for me than variable in size and color." So far as mere my gun, so I crushed the former on my head, seized the latter, and faced the enemy. THE PANTHER MEANWHILE HAD FLOORED A

with an unmeaning stare as it literally flew towards me. Such was the vision of a moment. \* \* \* I raised my gun and fired with all the care I could at such short notice. But I missed, and the pauther bounded light as a feather with its arms around my shoulders. Thus we stood for a few seconds, and I distinctly felt the animal snifling for my throat. Mechanically I always turned my head so as to keep the thick, wadded curtain of my helmetcover in front of the creature's muzzle; but still I could hear and feel plainly the rapid yet cautious efforts it was making to find an opening so as to tear open the jugular vein. I had no other weapon but my gun, which was useless with the animal closely embracing me, so I stood perfectly still, well knowing that Sanford would liberate me if it were possible to do so. \* \* \* As may easily be supposed the animal did not spend much time in investigating the nature of a wadded hat cover, and before my friend could get round and take an aim without jeopardizing my life the beast pounced on my left elbow, taking a piece out, and then buried its long, sharp facgs in the joint till they met. At the same time I was hurled to the earth with such force that I knew not how I got there or what became of my gun. I was lying on the ground with the panther on top of me, and I could feel my elbow-joint wobbling in and out as the brute ground its jaws with a movement imperceptible to the bystanders, but which felt to me as if I were being violently shaken all over. Now I listened anxiously for the sound of Sanford's rifle, which I knew refrained from making the slightest sound or movement, lest his aim should be disturbed thereby. In a few seconds the loud and welcome detonation, which from its proximity nearly deafened me, struck upon my ear, I THE LIGHTER, SHORTER AND LESS FORMIDABLE | sat up. I was free! The panther gone!" Gone with a two-ounce ball through its body just behind the fore-arm! Safely ensconced in another clump of cactus, from which it retreated to a thicket of "korinda, acacia and other thorn bushes," which were set on fire with rockets. 'Just as the interior of the bushes became herbage was at its loudest, the animal, roused to thorities, in which 700 of the outlaws were Of all the greater cats the panther is most | frenzy by the overwhelming nature of the persistently a cave-dweller. Sometimes the attack, girded itself up for a last desperate troops. tiger makes his home in a cavern, but as a rule | effort, = = # It rushed from the now untenable his lair is in the deep jungle or forest, near | hiding place, swift and straight as an arrow, some stream or pool, or in the karinda and | upon myself and Sauford. (Col. Barras, though, river. The usual retreat of the panther, on a boar-spear as soon as his arm was bandaged). the contrary, is among low, arid, rocky He fired both barrels of his rifle at the beast, hills, clothed with brushwood and cut by ra- but without stopping it in the least. We Essentially nocturnal in his habits, and, unlike | from each other, and the momentum with jungle or towards the sleeping villages. In panther to give up its last breath. It was the latter case his depredations are chiefly | dead, however, though still maintaining the pocommitted upon domestic animals; but if he sition of life, and its teeth were so firmly locked has selected human beings as his prey, then, as | in the flesh of its foe that I was unable with

(To be continued.) A Gift for You!

We have 10,000 warranted watches to give away. Do you wantsone? It will cost you panther, the following incident related by Col. nothing at all if you will send us a club of only Julius Barras (India and Tiger Hunting, Lon- ten yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIB-

> THE SOURCE OF WRINKLES. Most of Them Come from Laughing in an Incorrect

Dr. Peppenbrook says: The general impression about wrinkles is that they are caused by worry, but the truth is that most of them come from laughing. To know how to laugh is just as important as to know when to do it. If you laugh with the sides of your face the skin will ! work loose in time, and wrinkles will form in exact accordance with the kind of a laugh you | day I said, 'General, is a brave man ever have. The man who always wears a smirk will frightened? rave a series of semi-circular wrinkles covering his cheeks. A gambler, who is accustomed to suppressing his feelings, generally has a deep line running from each side of his nose to the upper corner of his mouth, which in course of time extends to the chin, forming the shape of a half-moon. A cadaverous person is usually gentleman ought ever to be.' marked with two wrinkles, one on the jaw and the other under the eye, meeting at rightangles at the cheek bones. The scholar's spokes of a wheel.

Remarkable Coolness and Fortitude.

There are men, who after a battle, die of imaginary wounds, and there are others who seem neapable of realizing actual danger. Of the atter class was a brave fellow, whose courage Years With the Army of the Potomac":

moking his pipe, at the door of the hall where "Perfectly, Colonel. Never felt better in

"Why have you got your face half covered with bandages, then?" "Ob, a mere nothing-a scratch. I'll show

"No, I thank you." "Yes, yes, you will see what it is." ne a gaping wound in the place of the eyebrows, which had been carried away "I see," said I, "that your wound has not

"No, the doctor put this on yesterday; but to-day he is so busy with others, who need his help more than I, that I didn't want to bother

been dressed this morning."

closing it while I take aim, which always did approved it. I sometimes found it necessary bother me. In a fortnight I'll be back with even to prevent the shedding of blood." the regiment." But the brave fellow never did rejoin his regiment. Before the forthight was over he

"Gone, But you see, Colonel, its only the

had died of this "mere nothing," of which he had made so light. Darling—by the author of Tapa's Footsteps. The Telegraph Lineman-by the author of

All on Account of the Guv'nor-by the author of "When Sullivan's Colors are Down," De Cullud Folks Nex' Boor-by the author of "The Lost Chord." The Truck Driver-by the author of " Listen

to My Tale of Whoa," - Time.

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JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, FLORAL PARK, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune.

CHINESE HIGHBINDERS. Reign of Terror Established in the Malaysian

Colonies. News from Singapore, India, shows that a veritable reign of terror prevails in that section of the globe-especially among European resiat once came for me with lightning bounds. 1 dents-on account of the renewed activity of the could see nothing, owing to the beast's tremen-Chinese secret societies, and there really seems to dous speed, but a shadowy-looking form, with be danger of a renewal of the troublous times of two large, bright, round eyes fixed upon me several years ago. Throughout the whole Malaysian country and colonies these societies have greatly increased in the past few years in power and numbers, while in China they almost threaten the Imperial Government itself. The laws against them have not relaxed their severity, for in China it is a capital offense to belong to one of these societies, while in adjacent countries, whether under native or European rule, it is a serious penal offense. But, notwithstanding these strict laws and severe penalties, Chinamen join these societies as naturally as he eats rice with chop-sticks, and no law which has yet been enacted can prevent him, as the membership in China alone is numbered by millions, while in the colonies it is proportionately to the entire population, much larger still.

These men are all outlawed, or would be if their connection with the societies were known. As a counterblast to their own outlawry, the societies have decreed that all Chinamen who do not join them are their enemies, and have consequently outlawed all persons not members, so that between the two evils most Chinamen prefer to incur he wrath of the Government to that of the Highbinders, and unquestionably the choice is a wise one.

In China it is not an uncommon thing for some of these societies to create considerable insurrection. They will sack a whole city, or throw an entire profince into anarchy, and such outbreaks have lately increased in frequency. They are, of course, suppressed with would be heard immediately, and carefully unsparing severity, all the participators that are caught being put to death, the ringleaders with torture added, but even this does seem to deter other revolts, as scarcely a week passes without some outbreak, and in some provinces society and business have been in a panicky condition for the past two or three years. Only the presence of large bodies of British troops and several ships of war has saved Singapore from being sacked by one of the largest of these societies, the Ghee Hin, and the

city of Bangkok, the Capital of Siam, only a few weeks ago was the scene of a two days' battle between one of the societies and the auslain, together with about 200 Government

The news of these doings will be regarded with interest in America, because probably onehalf of all the Chinamen who have settled here belong to some of these societies. The notorious Ghee Hin is the most numerously represented. Nearly all of the San Francisco Highbinders belong to the Ghee Hin, a body that numbers hundreds of thousands of members in China and the Malay countries, and whose history reeks with crime and outrage, Ostensibly these organizations have a religious than once in 24 hours, and always during those | however, I saw it twist its supple neck and | or political character, or are formed for purposes heard on the Indian hillsides, sometimes rising embrace. I at once adjusted the spear behind sively allied for criminal pursuits. They are Chinamen such practices as cutting off a fowl's head, or burning a bit of paper, have sometimes been allowed in lieu of kissing the Bible. Some have supposed that these were the regular forms of judicial oaths employed in the Col. Pollok says, he is "far worse than the one hand to open the jaws, which felt like iron | Chinese courts of law. Such, however, is not the case. They are merely some of the milder and less loathsome forms of swearing employed by the secret societies. In the White Lily Society a tooth is drawn from the member's jaw at the moment of taking the oath of initiation, and others prescribe still more abominable physical mutilations. The fate of a member who betrays his fellows is terrible in the extreme. In the Ghee Hin he is starved to death, his agonies being intensified by his being forced to drink blood drawn from his own veins, and eat flesh cut from his own limbs.

## A HISTORIC DUEL.

Gen. Jackson's Fight with Dickinson. In a paper in the Southern Birouac the followng conversation between Gen. Harding and Gen. Andrew Jackson, relative to Jackson's duel with Dickinson, is given : "In conversation with Gen. Jackson one

"'I don't know that I am competent to answer that question,' said he. I replied: 'The world accords you as much bravery as is possessed by any man.'

"'If that be so, sir,' said the General, 'I would say I have been as badly frightened as a "I said, 'I presume that was in some of your

Indian fights? "' No,' said he, 'it was when I went on the wrinkle forms on his brow, while a schemer's field with Dickinson. I knew him to be a wrinkles come around his eyes, and look like | cool, brave, determined man, and the best shot I ever saw, and I never expected to leave the field alive. I owe my life to the fashion of the day-the full-breasted coat. This and the peculiar conformation of my much-sunken chest were all that saved me. Dickinson's bullet struck what appeared to be the center of my body under the right arm, and the ball grazed s thus described in Regis de Trobriand's "Four | my breast bone. I had gone upon the field determined not to fire at Dickinson, but to dis-He was a strapping Irishman, whom I found, | charge my pistol in the air, having no ground of quarrel with him, and not wishing to hurt a hair of his head. My quarrel was with his "Well," said I to him, "how do you find father-in-law, Ervin; but when I felt myself shot, under the impression that I had received a mortal wound, and smarting under this belief and the physical pain, I fired the fatal shot, and no act of my life have I ever regretted so

"'Under the conditions of the meeting we had a right to reserve the fire, because I knew that Dickinson could shoot so much more quickly than I could. It has been asserted in Raising compress and bandages, he showed | the public prints,' said Old Hickory, 'that I advanced on Dickinson to deliver my shot and that he gave back, both of which statements are false, sir. I stood in my place when I fired, and Dickinson remained in his, receiving my shot like a cool, brave man as he was." Gen. Harding said at this same interview, which was the last he ever had with Gen. Jackson, the latter said to him:

"'The world is greatly mistaken about my having an ungovernable temper. I never gave eft eye, and that will save me the trouble of an exhibition of temper without my judgment

> Learned Ignorance and Early Railroads. [London Globe.]

In the Archives of the Nurnberg Railway at Furth, which was the first line constructed in Germany, a protest against railroads has been Some New Songs-I Must Leave Thee, Annie | found, drawn up by the Royal College of Bavarian Doctors. In it occurs the following passage 'Travel in carriages drawn by a locomotive ought to be forbidden in the interest of public health. The rapid movement cannot fail to tent judgeshave commended the produce among the passengers the mental affector their remarkable advantage. tion known as delirium furiosum. Even if travelers are willing to incur the risk, the Government should at least protect the public. A single glance at a locomotive passing rapidly is by the U. S. Government.
A treatise of too pages with sufficent to cause the same cerebral derangement; consequently it is absolutely necessary to build a fence 10 feet in hight on each side of the railway."

> Exhausted His Capital. [New York Sun.] Citizen (to young doctor)-Did that scheme of yours, Doctor, to pay half the funeral expenses of cases in which you were not success-

> Doctor-Well-er-it brought me lots of busi-Citizen-Then it was successful? Doctor-Well-n-no; you see I hadn't enough capital to keep it up.

ful work well?

Seeing Double.

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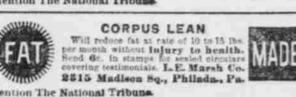
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